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AFRICAN GRABBERS BITTEN

Germans Begin to Realize the Folly of Speculating in Uninhabitable Lands.

Thousands of Lives Have Been Sacrificed, and Large Sums of Money Spent, Only to Find Colonization Not Practicable.

Abbas Pasha, Egypt's New Ruler, Installed in the Khedival Palace at Cairo.

Escorted to Alexandria by a Fleet of British War Ships-Bulgaria and Servia Trying to Disturb the Peace of Europe.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, Jan. 16 .- The recent series of disasters which have befallen German expeditions in Africa, by which the lives of thousands of brave Germans have been sacrificed, have caused further and more wide discontent throughout Germany against the government's colonial policy. The German Liberals have determined to bring up the entire colonial policy of the government in the Reichstag. Herr Von Richter, the German Liberal leader, who has been supplied with indisputable facts by Lord Randolph Churchill and several German explorers, will promptly oppose any further expenditures for German colonization in to-day, said: "The best evidence obtainable shows that not a single German-African region is a fit field for agricultural colonization. There have all along been warning voices lifted against these regions, and those have been wise who have steadily protested against the rage for African annexation which has possessed Europe since 1884. The history of the last seven years in this department recalls the once famous doctrine of commercial cycles, a period of solid trade followed by one of inflation, to be succeeded in turn by an epoch of disappointment and despair, or, as the term goes, of panic. The period of inflation began with the Berlin conference and ended with the last Anglo-German agreement. Most of the powers have speculated, and in each case there have been cool heads who have protested. The impetus was given by travelers, of whom Mr. Stanley is, of course, the chief.

"The King of the Belgians was the first to endeavor to make something of the new countries. His object was philanthropic

"The King of the Belgians was the first to endeavor to make something of the new countries. His object was philanthropic rather than commercial, and had every promise of succeeding in its aims. The work of the Congo State was embarrassed partly by the political rivalries of the powers and partly by the strange revival of energy among the savage Mahommedan races of central Africa—a revival that was to some extent the unforseen consequences of Eurepean exploration. From the close of the Congress of Berlin the claims of France and Germany rapidly expanded and England seemed bound, if she was not to be outstripped and if regions opened by Englishmen were not to pass under forcign flags, to claim her share. Italy was also drawn in. In every case the result has disappointed the enthusiasts. Each country finds the balance sheet of its new African venture to show a considerable expenditure of money, the loss of many lives and no return, except in the shape of the colored stripes on its maps. The old plan would have been to settle by degrees along the coast of Africa, keeping to the river banks and making each step sure before taking the next. The new plan arose from the Congo State scheme of taking the whole region at once. The enterprise has proved too vast. It would have involved for its success the sinking of a capital such as no nation can spare, and the creation in a region not yet accessible, except at a great nation can spare, and the creation in a region net yet accessible, except at a great cost of money and labor, even to the single traveler, of a huge structure of roads, steamers, stations, governors, magistrates, police and troops. The same plan, without the philanthropic purpose, except as an afterthought, is the basis of several new German appropriates. man annexations.

"To own territory was the first thought; what to do with it is to be considered later. To look before you leap is a rule which has been observed only by the Royal Niger Company. The rest Italians, Germans, English and French have to a greater or less extent neglected. In some cases it will be found that the large schemes, which are attractive, though they may be possible in the abstract, require, in order ent are not fort' oming, and that a reasonable return for the energy that is available will most surely be had by the prosecution of humbler designs."

ABBAS PASHA AT CAIRO.

Egypt's New Khedive Received with Royal Honore and Installed in Abdin Palace. CAIRO, Jan. 16 .- Prince Abbas, the new Khedive, this morning entered the harbor at Alexandria, from Trieste, on board a steamer. The steamer was accompanied by a number of British war ships, which, as they entered the harbor, thundered forth a royal salute. The Egyptian vessels took u, the refrain, and from their guns belched flame and smoke as their youthful ruler came to take possession of the throne of his father. All the vessels were decorated in rainbow style, and the sight was very pretty. All the members of the Egyptian Cabinet, General Grenfelt of the Egyptian army, Justice Scott, Egypt's judicial ad-

visor, and Prince Hussein bearded the steamer and welcomed the Khedive. Monkhtar Pasha, high commissioner of the Sublime Porte to Egypt, had intended to take part in receiving the Khedive, but he is suffering from an attack of influenza and had to forego his intention.

At 8:30 . 'e Khedive landed and was received with great enthusiasm. He was met by the principal civil and military officials, and a guard of honor composed of British and Egyptian troops. At 10 o'clock he took a special train and proceeded to Cairo. Upon his arrival here the Khedive at once proceeded to the Abdin palace. The square in front of the palace was lined with troops, and as the lined with troops, and as the Khedive passed through the officers saluted with their swords and the privates presented arms. The members of the Khedival family and high state officials awaited his coming at the state officials awaited his coming at the entrance of the palace. As Prince Abbas approached the group, one of the officials stepped forward and after making a low obeisance, read the imperial firman from the Sultan of Turkey, appointing Prince Abbas Khedive of Egypt. When the reading of the firman was finished the bands played the Turkish and Egyptian national airs, and as the strains of the music died away the youthful ruler of the land of the Pharosha turned and entered land of the Pharoahs turned and entered the palace. An immense crowd lined the route between the two palaces, and as the Khedive passed along he was given an

MAY DISTURB EUROPE'S PEACE.

Crisis in the Servian-Bulgarian Dispute That May Lead to War. [Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.] Berlin, Jan. 16 .- The Foreign Office here expects a crisis shortly that will probably lead to war between Servia and Bulgaria, but no fear is entertained of active Russian intervention. The Bulgarian government considers the time opportune for bringing the differences between Bulgaria and years old, and more than sixty of the sixty-six dignity and self-respect.

Servia to a climax. So it has eponed again county.

Servia to a climax. So it has eponed again county.

by notifying Servia that it will no longer permit the gathering of Bulgarian refugees at the frontier forts at Pierrot, Nisch and Venkaplana. M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, intimated to the German and Austrian governments the necessity of Bulgaria taking military measures on the frontier to protect the country from sudden attack. The Austrian agent warned the government that Servia would be held responsible for breaking the peace of Europe, unless the demands of M. Stambuloff were conceded. The reply of the Servian government offers to expel the refugees if it is proved that they are con-spiring to make a raid upon Bulgaria. This response is held to be unsatisfactory, and the Bulgarian preparations are being acceler-

BLUFFS OF PUGILISTS.

New York, Jan. 16 .- The good old days

Most of Them Now Fight Through the Newspapers-Two Prospective Contests.

when men were men are seemingly past, as far as the pugilistic world goes. The proper thing now is to be a newspaper-talk fighter or soft-glove sport. For some days past it looked as though Capt. Frank Williams, the representative of the Olympic Club, of New Orleans, had come North on a useless errand. Charley Mitchell refused to meet Jim Corbett for a purse of \$12,000, and his sparring partner, Frank Slavin, also declined the tempting offer of \$15,000 slso declined the tempting offer of \$15,000 to meet Corbett. Then he offered a \$10,000 purse between Corbett and Pete Maher, but Corbett promptly refused to meet Maher, or the ground that the latter had never fought a first-class man. An \$8,000 purse was then offered for a battle between Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons, but Corbett refused to meet a middle-weight. Then a \$7,500 purse was offered for a fight between Fitzsimmons and Maher, but "Fitz" declined to meet Maher, considering him a "second rater." The next move was to offer an \$8,000 purse for a battle between Fitzsimmons and Jimmy Carroll, of Brooklyn, who is now preparing to go over to England to meet Ted Pritchard, the champion of that

country. Fitzsimmons, however, refused to meet Carroll, and in consequence thereof was dropped by the New Orleans Club. The Captain's next offer was a \$10,000 purse for a fight between Maher and Joe Choynski, the California heavy-weight. pany with Jack Dempsey. He made him an offer of a \$10,000 purse to fight Billy Myer, the "Streator cyclone," who once fought a seventy-three-round draw with McAuliffe. He succeeded to-day in getting McAuliffe to sign articles to fight Myer March 2 for a \$10,000 purse, to weigh in at the ring's side at 140 pounds, the winner to take all. McAuliffe also agrees to bet from \$5,000 to \$10,000 on also agrees to bet from \$5,000 to \$10,000 on the outside. Myer has many admirers throughout the country, and it is more than likely that the stake money will more than double the amount of the purse. The Captain received more good news about 7 o'clock in the evening, as Mr. Lumley received the following cablegram from Mr. Sage, of Dublin: "Am satisfied if Madden is." This means that the fight between Maher and Joe Choynski will surely take

HE RECITES POETRY.

An Old Montgomery County Citizen Returns Home Most Pitifully Insane.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 16 .- Yesterday afternoon R. W. F. Obenchain, who formerly resided in this county, arrived from Arkansas and proceeded to hunt up his old acquaintances. He knew Wm. M. Reeves and went to his law office to annonnce his arrival, which he did in a gay manner. As soon as he entered the office it was seen that he was crazy, and upon further investigation it was ascertained that he had been sent here from Arkansas. Reeves told him that he crazy, and this caused him draw a knife from his boot and brandish it about in a manner that caused consternation among those present. Finally he was taken to the poor-farm, and upon his arrival there, without any ceremony, he choked the superintendent. He is undoubtedly insane, and recites poetry most of the time. Last night he set fire to the furniture in his cell, and was frightfully burned before it was extinguished. To-

day he would not keep his clothes on. ACQUITTED, BUT GUILTY.

Young Man Professes Religion and then Confesses to Murdering His Father.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Jan. 16 .- A year go Silas Coulter, a wealthy farmer living near here, was murdered. Suspicion pointed to his son William, with whom he had not been on good terms for several years, and the young man was arrested and tried for the killing. The trial resulted in the acquittal of the son. Last night the son, at a revival meeting of the Free Methodists, professed religion, and confessed that he murdered his father. At the close of the services he was arrested and taken to jail.

KILLED ON HIS SLED.

Shocking Fate of a Little Boy Who Had Hitched on Behind a Dray for a Ride.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 16.-Willie Dickinson, aged seven, was run over and killed by an electric car this afternoon. He was riding on a boy's sled fastened behind a dray. The car struck the rear of the dray as it was crossing the track, jerking the sled against the car and throwing young Dickinson underneath. He was rolled under the armature box, breaking his right arm and making a horrible cut across his face. He died in a few minutes.

Fatal Coasting Accident. NEW CASTLE, Pa., Jan. 16 .- Four boys were coasting on a hillside this evening when their bob-sled ran into a sleigh, frightening the horses.
Walter Johnston, aged fourteen years, was
kicked in the head by one of the horses and Mrs.
Buchanan, the occupant of the sleigh, was
thrown out. Both were fatally injured.

The "Old Folks" Weren't Invited. Special to the Indianapolis Journal, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 16 .- Thursday John Swanegan and Minnie McComas, which was marked "Don't publish to-day." It has since been learned that their marriage was a secret to be kept from the "old folks," who were in the country, and knew nothing of it until to-day. After procuring the license the couple went to the residence of Rev. W. S. Brown and were married, after which they left for their own quarters. Swanegan is a barkeeper, and the parents of the bride did not even know that they were keeping company, so careful had they been.

Spiritualistic Revival.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TIPTON, Ind., Jan. 16 .- The spiritualists are creating considerable excitement here. From one to two seances were held every night this week. People are excited, and on Friday a number of the most earnest workers of the cause met at the Tremont Hotel and formed a circle, and conversed with their departed friends. A number have fallen in with the idea, while others think it a mere sham.

Now United in Death, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARSHALL, Ill., Jan. 16 .- Mrs. Hugh Forbes, of Livington, died this morning, just one week after the death of her husband. She was ninety

HE DIDN'T TALK ABOUT CHILI

But Pointed Out the Strategic Advantage of a Canal Across the 1sthmus.

dembers of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Call on Blaine-Rumor that Torpedoes Will Be Placed in Magellan Straits.

Minister Montt Loses His Temper in an Interview with a Reporter.

Officers of the Baltimore Accused of Working Up Sentiment Against His Country, and the Sailors Charged with Falsehood.

THE CHILIAN ROW.

Secretary Blaine Talks About the Impor tance of Building the Nicaraguan Canal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Five of the members of the House committee on foreign affairs called at the Department of State, before noon, to-day, to pay their respects to Secretary Blaine. This visit was in pursuance of a long-established custom whereby, at the beginning of each Congress, the committee of the House which has to deal with foreign relations calls upon the Secretary of State. Usually these visits are purely formal, and particularly is this true when a majority of the House is politically opposed to the Secretary. But the call made by the committee to-day was awaited with interest, for it was expected that the strained relations between this country and Chili would be touched upon by the Secretary. The five members of the or unittee were Chairman Blount and Messra. Hooker, Geary, O'Donnell and Harmer, and, according to their statements, Secretary Blaine Madden could not make the match without the consent of Mr. Sage, of Dublin. So Arthur Lumley telegraphed to Mr. Sage. While awaiting an answer he hunted up Jack McAuliffe, whom he found in comtheir attention the necessity for speedy action by Congress upon the Nicaragua canal project. The Secretary was fully equipped with facts. He was eager to support his reasoning, and very fluently described the political importance of the canal, the volume of traffic which would probably pass through it and advantages to accrue from a retention of its management and control in American hands. Incidentally it was made clear to the committee that the pessession of such a waterway between the Atlantic and Pa-cific oceans would be of enormous strategic advantage, if it should be necessary to transfer our naval vessels from one side of the country to the other. But of the Chilian troubles the Secretary said not a word

> Several Senators and Representatives called upon Secretary Blaine during the forenoon. One of the former, who is from an interior Western State, said that he had heard nothing recently from the Secretary relating to Chili, but he did feel that this country should now assert its dignity and spank the bumptious little South American

directly.

republic. CHILI'S WAR PREPARATIONS. The reported preparation of the Chilian government for war is viewed with deep concern at the Navy Department. The reported shipment of torpedoes through Montevideo to Chili, has had the effect of warning the naval officers that in the event warning the naval officers that in the event of war they are to be met by a foe armed with the best modern weapons. Other unmistakable preparations are to be discerned, it is said, such as the reported dispatching of a fleet of three cruisers and a torpedo boat from Valparaiso, under sealed orders, which was reported from Chili through private sources yesterday. It is the prevailing opinion at the Navy Department that this fleet is bound for the straits of Magellan, which may be regarded, to a certain extent, as the gateway to Chili. A com-paratively small number of well-armed vessels, advantageously placed in these straits, could, in the

opinion of naval experts hold that important passage against a large fleet. To be sure, this would not necessarily prevent the ultimate rounding of Cape Horn by an American squadron bound for Chili, as two days' steaming almost would carry the ships into the Pacific by an outside route. The theory is, however, that it is the desire of the Chilian government to afford ample protection to its important coal and supply station at Porto Cabello. in the straits. The capture of this station would be a serious blow to Chili, and might ultimately be made an object of a campaign in southern waters in case of hostilities. in southern waters in case of hostilities. straits to be their destination, can easily reach that point before Admiral Walker, who is now at Montevideo with the Chicago, Atlanta and Bennington. The Concord is also on her way to Montevideo. Other vessels are stationed on the Pacific, as follows: The Yorktown at Valparaiso; as follows: The Yorktown at Valparaiso; the Boston at Caliao, Peru; the Charleston, San Francisco and the Baltimore at California ports. Besides these new ships there are the Essex and Yantic at Montevideo.

Members of Congress are awaiting with considerable interest the publication of the Chilian correspondence. The members of the House foreign affairs committee have followed the matter closely, but generally with little to guide them in forming conclusions except the publications in the newspapers. There is a belief entertained by some members who have watched the developments with more than ordinary closeness and interest have watched the developments with more than ordinary closeness and interest that a peaceful solution of the trouble will be found, and that, while the situation is grave, war will not result. It is understood at the capital that the position assumed by the United States is that an apology must be made by Chili and that there will then follow the question of indemnity to the sailors injured in the attack of the crew of the Baltimore, and to the kin of those killed in that attack. in that attack.

A QUESTION OF DIGNITY. It is believed by many Representatives that Chili will acknoledge the wrong done the United States by making an apology, and that the reason for her delay in this respect is to be found in the disproportion in the strength of the two countries. It is expected that Chili, after asserting her dignity by a sufficient delay to show that, though an unequal combatant in the event of war, she will not be hurriedly forced into giving way, will make the amends due to the United States. Then amends due to the United States. Then will arise the question of indemnity, and arbitration is looked forward to as the probable outcome of this phase of the case. It is pointed out by members who have made a study of diplomatic affairs that (an apology having been previously made) this would not be an arbitration of a question of honor, but merely a settlement of damages to be awarded. ages to be awarded. History, it is said, is full of instances of a resort to arbitration in cases where the previous utterances or actions of nations had apparently estopped them from invok-ing this method of settling disputes and of cases in which where nations themselves

cases in which where nations themselves could not take the initative in proposing arbitration they had acquiesced in suggestions of a friendly third power that arbitration take the place of bloodshed as a means of settling the dispute.

Some fear is entertained that Chili, in asserting her independence and freedom from outside pressure may, by procrastination bring about a state of things which will terminate in a rupture of relations bewill terminate in a rupture of relations between the two countries and that hostilities may then ensue, though this latter is regarded as unlikely and improbable. The members who express themselves in this pacific manner also intimate very plainly, however, that they will not be backward in upholding the administration in steps necessary to a maintenance of national dignity and self-respect,

other courts go before the judge without an interpreter. When the testimony is complete it is read in his own tongue to the witness, who then signs it, whereupon it is also signed by the interpreter and the judge. For these men to say that our court made them sign a paper without an interpreter. When the testimony is complete it is read in his own tongue to the witness, who then signs it, whereupon it is also signed by the interpreter and the judge. For these men to say that our court made them sign a paper without an interpreter. When the testimony is complete it is read in his own tongue to the witness, who then signs it, whereupon it is also signed by the interpreter and the judge. For these men to say that our court made them sign a paper without an interpreter.

as accounting for the delay in the govern-ment in making reparation. He said that President Montt was in a position beset with difficulties. No doubt his disposition was to make amends for the Baltimore outrage, but to do so without cautiously leading his people to believe that he was not sacrificing the national dignity would bring down upon his administration the wrath of the excitable and sensitive people and sensitive people. ple and might cause another revolution.
"They have to talk to the galleries down there just as we do here," said the Senator. In this relation he related the fact that a President of the United States had made himself very unpopular with a certain oversensitive class of people by making an apology to Great Britain for the seizure of Mason and Slidell, although sober, second thought justified the propriety of his action. "So it is," said he, "that President Montt probably has before his eyes the resentment he must encounter when he ten-ders an apology to the United States, and is merely taking such time as is necessary

ple into line with his proposed apology." ARMY NOT PREPARING FOR WAR. Diligent inquiry at the War Department fails to disclose any warlike preparations on the part of the army. Men are at work on the fortifications around San Francisco. but this work was begun last spring, before

to reason this sensitive element of his peo-

there were any suggestions of a war with Chili. For the comfort of the Californians, who have been represented as defenseless, it may be stated on the authority of the ordnance officers that the Golden Gate is defended by some fifteen-inch guns which, though smooth-beres, are yet most formidable weapons. Experiments made at Sandy Hook with guns of this type have shown that the powder charge may be largely increased as compared with what were regarded as safe charges during the war. Imgarded as safe charges during the war. Improvements in slow-burning powders have made this possible, and now the fifteen-inch smooth-bore, with a charge of 130 pounds of powder, will throw a projectile weighing 450 pounds a distance of nearly four miles. At 1,000 yards—the usual naval fighting distance—this heavy shot will penetrate ten inches of armor, and the Chilina have as yet no years!

ians have, as yet, no vessel that could with-stand such projectiles. tion was the publication to-day, by the War Department, of a convention framed as long ago as 1864, to which the United States and Chili have since signified their adhesion. In view of the allegations that have been made to the effect that the Chilians practice inhuman barbarities in war, such as massacroing prisoners and wounded men, and mutilating dead bodies, it may be reassuring to our soldiers to know that this is a convention "for the amelioration of the wounded in armies in the field." By of the wounded in armies in the field." By some oversight the convention was never before officially published. It guarantees the neutrality and protection of ambulance and hospital corps and provides that wounded or sick seldiers shall be taken care of without regard to nationality. It also contains ample provisions for the succession of mounded or provisions for the succession of mounded or provisions and antions. coring of wounded or wrecked sailors, and, in brief, throws around the combatants every possible guarantee of humane treatment in the event of their being wounded or captured. Secretary Tracy was in his office all

other callers. The Navy Department was in constant telegraphic communication with the navy-yards and naval stations in all parts of the country for several hours

There are now completed at the Washington gun-foundry twenty six-inch rifles and sixteen of the eight and ten-inch calibers, making thirty-six guns of the most modern patterns that are practically avail-able for immediate use.

able for immediate use.

The State Department received a message from Minister Egan to-day, in reply to one of inquiry respecting the conflict of evidence over the character of the wounds sustained by the Baltimore's sailors in the riot. The procurator, in making up his finding, rejected all the testimony offered by the Americans. He claims that the condition of the neck-tie of sailor Johnson, through which a ball passed, sustains his assertion that the wounds inflicted upon the sailors could not have been caused by carsailors could not have been caused by car-bines, with which the police are armed, but must have been caused by revolvers.

Another message was received to-day, the contents of which were not learned. but which were said to indicate a peaceful purpose on the part of Chili. It is supposed to refer to the arrest of two of the
party that stoned Captain Stone's gig a few
days ago, whose punishment is said to have
been promised by Senor Perisa, the Chilian
Foreign Minister. Secretary Blaine was
seen by the United Press reporter, but said
he had nothing to say, further than to deny
the truth of some of the exaggerated rumors about the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

MINISTER MONTT IN A RAGE.

Interview with the Chilian in Which He Says Harsh Things About Our Sailors. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The Post to-morrow will print an interview with Senor Montt, the Chilian minister, on the subject of the supposed unfriendly feeling entertained by Chilians against Americans. "Is there really a general unfriendly

feeling against Americans in Chili?" was asked Mr. Montt. "No; that is false," he replied. "It is as if you say because the Irishmen in New York city do not like the English, all the people of the United States are unfriendly to England. I have lately talked with Americans who lived in Chili-Mr. Oswald, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Logan-and they all say it is not so. Besides, the officers of the Baltimore themselves must say the same. Their sailors had some trouble on the streets, to be sure, but that did not hinder, many weeks after, the officers of the Baltimore giving a ball to Chilian people. Though these officers raised a hue and cry in this country over the insult Chili had offered their flag and uniform, that did not prevent them putting on their very best uniform, and summoning Chilian ladies and gentlemen to dance around their insulted flag on a war-ship belonging to their outraged government. I had Chilian papers with long accounts of the brilliancy of the scene, descriptions of the American naval officers' uniform and the Chilian ladies' dresses, and great praise of the officers as hosts. While your press has been making war on us, and prejtrouble on the streets, to be sure, but press has been making war on us, and prejpress has been making war on us, and prejudicing your people against us, our press has been publishing your officials as our friends, and thus I cannot make my people realize the feeling that exists here; and you see the impossibility of their gauging their acts accordingly. Then you know the sailors of the Baltimore gives a content of the Baltimore gives a con

the Baltimore give one testimony on which our courts in Chili base their action, and when they get back to the United States they gave testimony quite different. So what is to be done?" "But the sailors explain this difference in that they had to sign a paper in the Chilian courts without knowing what was

Then was a portrayal by Senor Montt of what the eruption of a volcano is like. "Tell me," said he, bending forward, the vertical lines in his forehead deepening invertical lines in his forehead deepening into ditches, his eyes streaming fire, his
words sizzing and tripping over one another, the bronze of his face looking almost hot enough to blister, "tell me what
would you say if some one told you a man
signed a paper that he could not read. What
would be the first thing that he would say!"
"That the man's a fool, of course."

"Exactly, exactly; and that's what I say to these sailors. It is absurd, and it is false that they were made to sign papers that contained, they knew not what, by the court of Chili. Made to sign, indeed? Are not the sailors American, and brave? Could they be made? Have they ever told what means of force were used to overcome their brave resistance? Was it the rack, the screw, the knife or the gunf Faugh! I tell you they never signed any paper in Spanish that was not read to them in English. The foreign witnesses of other courts go before the judge without an interpreter. When the testimony is com-

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Funeral of the Late Duke of Clarence to Be an Imposing Military Affair.

Remains Removed from Sandringham Hall to the Parish Church-Final Obsequies to Be Held on Wednesday at Windsor Castle.

Prince George Anxious to Retire from the Naval Service and Enter the Army.

Frank Young Man Who Dislikes the Press and Uses "Strange Oaths" Picked Up Among

Sailors-The "Father of the Commons."

WITH MILITARY HONORS,

Body of Prince Albert Victor to Be Taken

Through London on a Gun-Carriage. LONDON, Jan. 16 .- The body of the Duke of Clarence was removed from Sandringham Hall to the parish church this morning. The Prince and Princess of Wales,

Prince George of Wales, the Princesses Victoris and Mand of Wales and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck showed the most intense grief. The Princess of Wales, with her customary self-sacrifice, strove to conceal her own deep sorrow, in her effort to console others. She was particularly tender to and solicitons of Princess Victoria Mary, the Duke's intended bride, and placed arm about the Princess and, amid her own sobs, whispered words of consolation to her. The Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria Mary are recovering somewhat from the shock of the Duke's death, and are becoming more resigned. It has been reported in some quarters that they are both seriously ill. This rumor no doubt originated from the fact that Dr. Laking, after the death of the Duke, remained at Sandringham to attend her Royal Highness and Princess Victoria Mary, This is believed, however, to have been a measure of than necessity, resulting from the fear that trouble might follow when the

nerves of the princesses relaxed from the severe strain that had been placed upon them. Gen. Sir Dighton MacNaughten Probyn, controller and treasurer of the Prince of Wales's household, denies the reports that the two princesses are seriously The body of the Duke of Clarence will be taken from Kings Lynn to London on the Great Eastern railway. From the Liverpool-street station, in London, it will be taken to the station of the Great Western railway, and thence to Windsor. There will be a public and semi-military procession through Lou-den from one station to the other. The route will be lined with soldiers. Upon the arrival of the train bearing the rethe arrival of the train bearing the remains the coffin will be placed upon a gun carriage and will be escorted by the Tenth Hussars, of which regiment the Duke was a major. The Prince of Wales is colonel of the Tenth Hussars. The body will be received at Windsor with military honors and will be guarded to the castle by a squadron of cavalry. In the procession through London the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught will follow behind the gun guarding the body. The guards will be detailed

ing the body. The guards will be detailed to line the route and keep it clear. Queen Victoria will remain at Osborne House until either Monday night or Tues-day morning. She will then proceed on the royal yacht to Portsmouth, from which place a special train will convey her to London. She will arrive at Windsor Castle early on Tuesday. The body of the Duke will be conveyed from Sandringham and will arrive at Windsor Castle on the same day. All the details of the funeral

have not been arranged, but it is announced positively that the interment will take place at noon on Wednesday. The body will be placed in the crypt in St. George's

Prince George's Characteristics.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, Jan. 16 .- All eyes are now turned toward Prince George, who has hitherto attracted no more notice than any ordinary sprig of royalty, but who now stands nearly within the rays of that "fierce light which beats upon a throne." In an interview to-day Commander Robinson, R. N., who has enjoyed unusual oppore tunities of intimacy with Prince George in the way of official association, expressed to the correspondent of the United Press his belief, based upon his knowledge of Prince George's personal desires, that the new heir presumptive will retire from the navy and realize his long-cherished wish to enter the army. Despite the denials that have from time to time appeared, it remains true that the Prince has frequently rebelled against a naval career, and the clashing between his wishes and those of his father and the Queen recently reached a climax, the Prince declaring that he would not serve in the navy any longer, unless given a first-class command, as he was tired of being an underling, especially in a service that was at best distasteful to

him as compared with that of the army.

The change in his position which has now occurred will, of course, cause greater deference to be paid to his wishes, and he will no doubt soon be transferred to a suitable rank in the army. The characteristics of the Prince are now being discussed with the interest naturally felt in the personality of a probable future ruler of the people. Among other things, it is stated that Prince George had a strong feeling of antipathy for the newspaper press, resembling in this respect the Duke of Cambridge. He is honest and frank in his manners, albeit rather rough. In conversation he is anything but refined, and makes frequent use of "strange oaths," evidently learned in all parts of the world and among all the people that his wandering sailor life has led parts of the world and among all the people that his wandering, sailor life has led
him among. It may reasonably be expected, however, that, with increased responsibility and publicity, he will mend
his manners and conversation to more perfect fitness with his position in life. Taken
all in all the English people seem satisfied
that the line of royal succession, so far aa
it is assured, is made up of good material.
West-end tradesmen are in despair over
the losses of prospective profits which there the losses of prospective profits which they have sustained on account of the death of the Duke of Clarence. The six weeks of official mourning, although shorter than might reasonably have been expected, is yet long enough to spoil myriads of plans that had been made for winter entertainments and festivities of various kinds.
What makes the state of affairs particularly harassing to those who derive their income harassing to those who derive their income from catering to the luxurious demands of society is the fact that the two preceding seasons have also been exceptionally dull and gloomy, so this will be the third bad season of trade. Many bad failures must inevitably result. The disappointment among merchants is all the more keen that before the death in the royal family there was every prospect that the two bad seasons that had just passed were to be compensated by a season of unusual brilliancy. Hundreds of merchants had ordered immense stocks of goods on the strength of this favorable outlook. The prospect is now changed to gloomy forebodings of stagnation and bankruptcy.

"FATHER OF THE COMMONS." Member of the British Parliament Who

Will Be 90 Years Old Tuesday. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, Jan. 16.-The friends of Mr. Charles Villiers, the "Father of the House of Commons," have made preparations to give the venerable M. P. a banquet on next Brown, Justice Brewer or any of the Tuesday, the anniversary of his birthday, [Continued on Second Page.] | when Mr. Villiers will have completed his